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Code: 5000-78240

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE
PATENT JOURNAL (A)
KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. HEI 1[1989]-131663

Int. Cl.[4]:	A 61 L 9/12 A 61 K 7/46 A 61 L 9/04 C 08 F 10/00 C 11 B 9/00 D 21 H 1/42
Sequence Nos. for Office Use:	6779-4C 7306-4C 6779-4C 8319-4J Z-7229-4H 7003-4L
Filing No.:	Sho 62[1987]-288507
Filing Date:	November 17, 1987
Publication Date:	May 24, 1989
No. of Inventions:	1(Total of 7 pages)
Examination Request:	Not filed

FRAGRANCE AGENT

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

1. A fragrance agent in which a fragrance material is wrapped in a processed paper laminated with a viscose-processed paper on the outer face of a synthetic resin film that has a thickness of 10-50 μ and is nonpermeable to liquids but permeable to gases, or a processed paper which is a lamination of a paper material and the aforementioned synthetic resin film to which a viscose process is given.

2. The fragrance agent described in Claim 1 in which the synthetic resin film, which has a thickness of 10-50 μ and is nonpermeable to liquids but permeable to gases, is a polyolefin resin film.

3. The fragrance agent described in Claim 1 in which the viscose-processed paper is the heat sealing type.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention concerns a fragrance agent. More specifically, it concerns a fragrance agent which is wrapped in a specific processed paper so that it gives a gradual releasing performance.

Prior art and problems to be solved in this invention

As fragrance appliances that are used indoors and in cars, the following are known: those having a structure in which a foam substance immersed in a fragrance solution is stored and sealed in a container with a insertable lid with an attached support shaft, the solution being drawn up and then volatilized; spray types in which a mixed fragrance solution is sprayed; and those in which a synthetic resin sheet is immersed in a fragrance, for example.

Fragrances recently have been used in many fields, and there have also been many forms of usage. As one example, many fragrances which are placed in bags are known, and paper and perforated synthetic resin sheets are representative materials of such bags. The following are examples: a fragrance agent in which a fragrance is wrapped in a porous, water-repellent sheet made of a polyolefin resin such as polyethylene and polypropylene (Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 57[1981]-139346), a fragrance material in which an inner bag is formed of a thin polyolefin resin film with a thickness of 50-100 μ that is nonpermeable to liquids but permeable to gases, and in which paper is laminated on the outer face, a fragrance liquid is sealed inside said inner bag, and this inner bag is further sealed into an outer bag formed by laminating a thin synthetic resin film on the inner face or the outer face of a light metallic foil (Japanese Kokoku Utility Model No. Sho 59[1984]-33406); and an insecticide and deodorant, in which a volatile compound is wrapped in a wrapping material, a portion of which is formed of a porous material, such as Japanese paper and nonwoven fabrics, onto which a ventilation modifier, such as polyethylene, for example, is coated or pasted, and the rest is formed of a see-through nonporous material, such as cellophane, for example (Japanese Kokai Utility Model No. Sho 52[1977]-160680), for example. The use of calcium silicate and/or silica in petal forms as a type that is volatilized while adjusting the evaporation speed is also disclosed in Japanese Kokoku Patent No. Sho 59[1984]-27783. However, in these methods an excessive amount of a stimulating fragrance is volatilized temporarily or partially at the moment when the lid is released allowing the fragrance itself to disappear rapidly.

Moreover, the containers are bulky and expensive, and it is also economically unsuitable to use several kinds of fragrances at the same time for several rooms. Also, from the aspect of a reduction in volume and the aspect of a gradual release accompanying volatilization over time, they cannot be satisfactorily used.

Means to solve the problems

Therefore, as a result of a repeated study for obtaining a fragrance agent that solves the aforementioned problems and is economical and easy to handle, the inventors of this invention discovered that a fragrance agent can be obtained that solves the conventional problems through

the utilization of a specific synthetic resin film and viscose-processed paper, thus completing the invention.

More precisely, this invention offers a fragrance agent in which a fragrance material is wrapped in a processed paper which is laminated with a viscose-processed paper on the outer face of a synthetic resin film that has a thickness of 10-50 μ and is nonpermeable to liquids but permeable to gases, or a processed paper which is a lamination of a paper material and the aforementioned synthetic resin film to which a viscose process is given.

The synthetic resin film used in this invention is nonpermeable to liquids but permeable to gases, and thin at a thickness of 10-50 μ, desirably 15-35 μ. Specific examples include: polyolefin resin films such as polyethylene and polypropylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, ethylene-methacrylate ester copolymers, and their mixed synthetic resin films.

Next, as the viscose-processed paper having the heat sealing property used in this invention, there are those disclosed in Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 59[1984]-1798 and Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 59[1984]-1799, in which a recycled cellulose layer is formed on a mixed paper comprised of hydrophilic fibers and thermoplastic fibers that are hydrophobic and desirably have a heat sealing property, and a manufactured paper comprised of a layer of hydrophilic fibers and hydrophilic fibers and a layer of thermoplastic fibers that are hydrophobic and desirably have the heat sealing property, within a range so that the heat sealing property of said thermoplastic fibers does not deteriorate. More precisely, they are obtained by coating at least one side of the aforementioned mixed paper or manufactured paper with a viscose solution by means of a roller, for example, or immersing it, processing it in a coagulation bath, and then processing it in a cellulose regeneration bath.

Also, the desirable viscose-processed paper having the heat sealing property used in this invention can control gas permeability and has a cellulose film with small perforatious, weighing 12-70 g/m^2, desirably 18-60 g/m^2, and having a thickness of 0.02-0.2 mm; one having a proper gas permeability can be selected according to the nature of the fragrance and the desired duration period.

The lamination between the aforementioned synthetic resin film and the viscose-processed paper can be performed by any conventional method. As another method, a synthetic resin film is laminated onto a base material (basis weight of 10-100 g/m^2), and then can be viscose-processed. As base materials, Japanese paper, western paper, manufactured paper, and mixed paper, for example, can be listed. It is also desirable for the synthetic resin film and viscose-processed paper to be made as thin as possible so that the amount of material present inside can be recognized visually from the outside.

Next, there are many fragrance materials that can be wrapped in processed papers obtained in the manners described above, and examples include: natural essential oils, mixed

liquid fragrances, powder fragrances, and carrier particles that carry fragrances, for example. Both organic and inorganic carrier particles can be used as the carrier particles, and specifically, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyamide, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, activated carbon, zeolites, silica gel, calcium silicate, and white carbon, for example, can be used.

As the method for supporting a fragrance on these carriers, a carrier and a fragrance are mixed together at a ratio of 99.9-20: 0.1-80, for example, then sufficiently stirred under a temperature of room temperature to 100°C.

The fragrance material can be wrapped in the aforementioned processed paper by the following method. First, the aforementioned processed paper is mechanically halved into a suitable size, then three side edges are heat sealed to form a bag, leaving an opening part along one edge. A specific amount of the aforementioned fragrance material is poured continuously into these bags by a filler, then the opening part is closed by heat sealing. The fragrance agent obtained in this manner can give the requested gradual releasing property to the fragrance material. The fragrance agent can be stored for a long period of time by sealing it in a nonpermeable outer bag, such as cellophane paper or a thin vinylidene chloride film, for example, and keeping it under a low temperature.

Application examples

Next, this invention will be explained in application examples.

The citrus fragrance KM-1110, floral fragrance KM-1120, and fruity fragrance KM-1100 used in the preparation examples and application examples are prepared as follows.

Preparation Example 1

Citrus fragrance KM-1110

Linalool:	4 wt%
Linalyl acetate:	6 wt%
Orange terpene:	30 wt%
Citral:	7 wt%
Lemon oil:	7 wt%
Lime oil terpene:	10 wt%
Lime oil:	4 wt%
Orange oil:	4 wt%
Citronellal:	3 wt%
Lemon terpene:	20 wt%
Citronellol:	5 wt%

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Code: 5000-76267

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE
PATENT JOURNAL (A)
KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. HEI 1[1989]-91864

Int. Cl.[4]:	A 61 L 9/16 A 23 L 3/34 B 01 D 53/34
Sequence Nos. for Office Use:	D-6779-4C Z-7329-4B A-8014-4D
Filing No.:	Sho 62[1987]-245918
Filing Date:	October 1, 1987
Publication Date:	April 11, 1989
No. of Inventions:	1 (Total of 3 pages)
Examination Request:	Not filed

ABSORPTION METHOD FOR VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

Method for realizing the purpose of storing substances or deodorizing by removing substances by means of absorption agents, which is a method to absorb and remove substances to be absorbed in a container by filling, mixed or separately, independent absorption agents in the container, by adhering them to the inner wall of the container, or by adhering the absorbent agents to the surface of a film and inserting the film in the container.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The invention is applied to a complete deodorizing method or a storage method for diapers or food.

Prior art

In the past, when meat was to be sold, the meat was placed in a tray, which was covered with a polyethylene film, etc., and placed in a refrigerator or freezer case to be sold. However, no absorbents, etc. were used for drips, thus, objectives such as storage and absorption could not be fully realized.

Besides, urine in a diaper has been absorbed by high polymer water absorbent polymers, etc. Thus, the odor of ammonia, etc. absorbed with the urine was removed. However, the odor of feces is not removed but remains.

Problems to be solved by the invention

Food such as meat and fish is sold in a tray. However, when the shelf life is long, it is necessary to remove drippings retained on the tray to prevent harm in terms of storage or taste. Such trays in the past have not adopted any method to remove meat drippings. Also, the main purpose of moisture-absorbing agents in diapers of the past has been absorption of urine. Thus, urine could be absorbed and the odor of ammonia contained in urine could be secondarily eliminated. However, the odor of feces could not be eliminated.

Means to solve the problems

If there was a substance that could concurrently absorb different required substances, it would be ideal. However, such a substance is not available at present. Therefore, imagine

A: An absorbent that mainly and selectively absorbs a and also absorbs b more or less, and

B: An absorbent that mainly and selectively absorbs b and also absorbs a more or less.

Then, when we want to absorb and remove both a and b, if only A is used, A will be first saturated with a, and b will not be absorbed but remain, and will have a harmful effect.

Therefore, if both A and B are used separately or mixed together, even if A is saturated with a, B will absorb b, thus both a and b will be absorbed.

In such a case, as an example, suppose hydrophilic synthetic zeolite 4A is used as A, and hydrophobic active carbon is used as B, the water content and the odors of both urine and feces can be absorbed.

For a tray for fish or meat, if a freshness-keeping agent is adhered to the inner surface, the meat can be prevented from rotting.

Also, if a moisture absorbent and a deodorant are arranged at positions where urine and feces are discharged inside a diaper, which is in contact with the skin, the moisture absorbent for urine absorbs a large quantity of water content, is saturated, and also absorbs the odor of ammonia along with the urine, but does not have enough capacity to also absorb the odor of feces, but since the part [deodorant] for feces is not saturated with urine, it has capacity for absorption, and can absorb the feces odor. In particular, hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan constitute the odor of feces, thus it is difficult to completely suppress the odor only with an ordinary moisture absorbent. Thus, deodorants for these substances need to be mixed in along with the urine absorbent.

Function

Now, in a tray for retailing food, the absorbent layer placed on the bottom of the tray absorbs the moisture and meat juices from the food using a moisture-absorbent zeolite. An oxygen absorbent absorbs oxygen and prevents deterioration of the food due to oxidation.

When a user urinates, if there is only one type of moisture absorbent as in the prior art, the urine is first absorbed and the odor is also absorbed at the same time. Thus the urine odor will not be emitted. However, if the user has a bowel movement, since the moisture absorbent is already saturated and cannot absorb any more odor, the odor will be emitted. In the present invention, a deodorant that selectively absorbs the odor of feces, i.e., hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan and an absorbent that selectively absorbs urine are provided mixed together or independently. Therefore, even after urination, the absorbent for feces, which absorbs the odor of feces, still has capacity, thus emission of odor is prevented. Therefore both the water content and the odor of both urine and feces can be removed.

Application examples

Next, an application example of the invention will be explained.

Application Example 1

Figure 1 illustrates an application example of a tray for retailing food. Figure 1 (a) is a cross-sectional view and Figure 1 (b) is a top view.

On the bottom face of the tray, a mixed absorbent (8) comprising a moisture absorbent (3) and an absorbent (3a) of powder is coated to the surface of the tray using an adhesive.

The moisture absorbent (3) can absorb a large quantity of water. However, even if it is saturated, the other absorbent (3a) can absorb other toxic substances, etc., thus the safekeeping of the food can be anticipated.

Application Example 2

As another application example, an application example is illustrated wherein the method is used for a diaper.

Figure 2 (a) is a top view of a diaper in accordance with the invention, and Figure 2 (b) is a cross-sectional view at X-X of the diaper.

The diaper comprises five layers of paper. In the cavity (14) within the middle of the five layers of paper, both a moisture absorbent and a deodorant are filled mixed or independently. However, mixing after filling is inevitable. When urine is discharged, the moisture absorbent absorbs the ammonia in the urine and the water content. The deodorant handles feces. Therefore, even if the moisture absorbent (11) is saturated with urine, the deodorant (12) absorbs the odor of feces.

Effect of the invention

As is obvious in the explanation above, the present invention realizes the following remarkable effects:

1) Since various substances are selectively and separately absorbed,

2) various substances are absorbed almost completely.

3) Therefore, for instance, it can almost perfectly absorb both the odor of urine and feces discharged in a diaper.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 (a) is a cross-sectional view of a tray in accordance with the first application example. Figure 1 (b) is a top view of the tray. Figure 2 (a) is a top view of a second application example. Figure 2 (b) is a cross-sectional view at X-X.

Key: 1 Tray

2 Film cover

3	Moisture absorbent
3a	Absorbent
8	Mixed absorbent
9	Paper
11	Moisture absorbent
12	Deodorant
14	Cavity

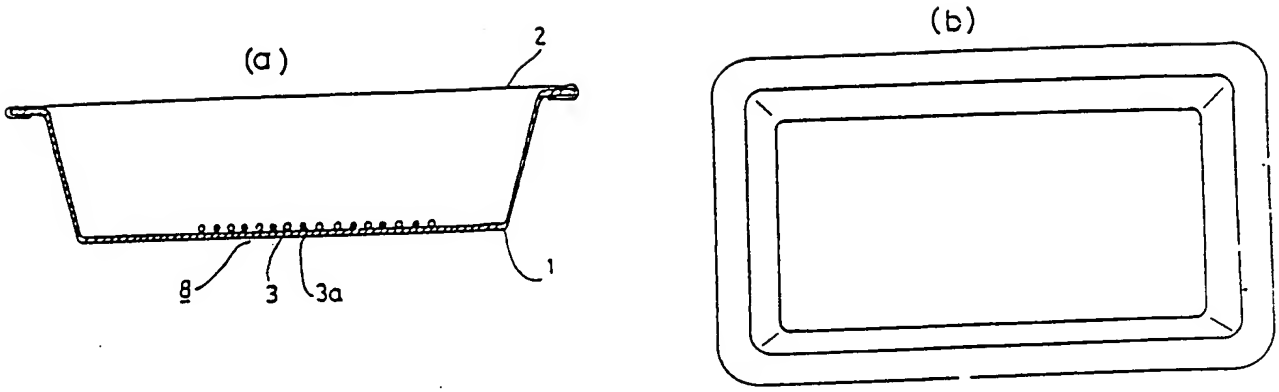

Figure 1

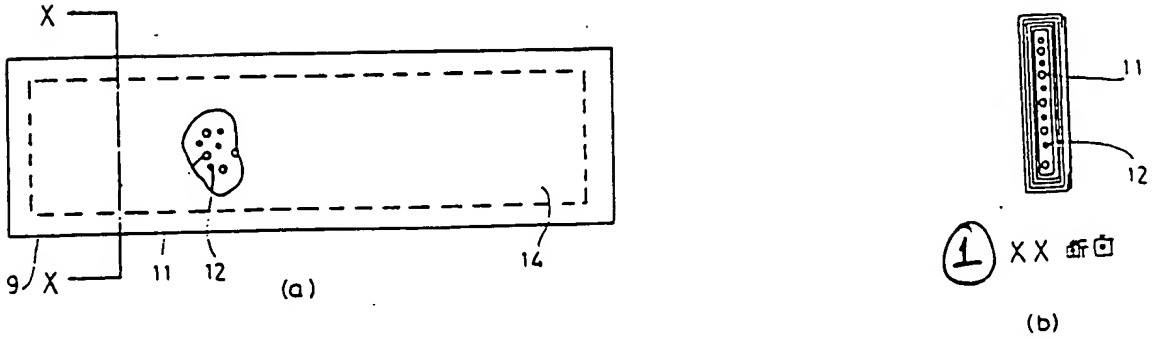

Figure 2

Key: 1 XX cross-section

Total:	100 wt%

Preparation Example 2

Floral fragrance KM-1120

Benzyl acetate:	4 wt%
Benzyl alcohol:	8 wt%
Linallol:	8 wt%
α-Hexylcinnamic aldehyde:	2 wt%
Terpineol:	1 wt%
Geraniol:	2 wt%
Nonanediol-1,3-diacetate:	0.5 wt%
γ-Decalactone:	0.5 wt%
Tetradecanol:	0.5 wt%
Isoeugenol:	2 wt%
Methyl anthranilate:	0.5 wt%
cis-3-Hexanol:	1 wt%
3-Methyl-3-methoxybutanol:	70 wt%
Total:	100 wt%

Preparation Example 3

Fruity fragrance KM-1100

Methyl 2-methylbutyrate:	2 wt%
Bornyl acetate:	2 wt%
γ-Decalactone:	2 wt%
Methyl amyl ketone:	2 wt%
Ethyl benzoate:	3 wt%
Phenylethyl alcohol:	3 wt%
Benzyl acetate:	4 wt%
Ethyl cinnamate:	5 wt%
Ethyl acetate:	5 wt%
Butyric acid:	6 wt%
Ethyl caproate:	6 wt%
Linalool:	8 wt%
α-Terpineol:	8 wt%
Acetaldehyde diamyl acetol:	10 wt%
Ethyl lactate:	14 wt%

Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate: 20 wt%
Total: 100 wt%

Preparation example

To 10 g each of the citrus fragrance KM-1110, floral fragrance KM-1120, and fruity fragrance KM-1100, which were obtained in the prescription examples, 10 g of 3-methyl-3-methoxybutanol (manufactured by Clara K.K., product name: Sorfite, abbreviated as "Sorfite" below) and 10 g of isoparaffin (manufactured by Clara K.K., product name: IP Sorbent 1620, abbreviated as "IP Sorbent" below) as solvents were added, and respectively carried onto filter paper (8 x 7 cm, thickness of 0.35 mm), 50 g of an ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer pellet, 10 g of 20-30 μM calcium silicate (manufactured by Tokuyama Jyuso K.K., product name: Florite R), and about 10 g of felt (8 x 7 x 0.6 cm), which were prepared beforehand as carriers, while stirring if necessary at room temperature, then placed into a sealable glass container as quickly as possible after the preparation and stored at low temperature.

Production examples

Each kind of carrier supporting 10 g of the fragrance material obtained in the preparation example was sealed into 10 cm long x 8 cm wide bags made by wrapping papers shown in Table 1. They were placed into sealable glass containers as quickly as possible after the preparation and stored at low temperature.

Table 1

① 包装紙番号	② 原紙の坪量 (g/m²)	③ ラミネート材と厚さ	④ ヒシュー・加工
1	18	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有 ⑥
2	18	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
3	18	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
4	18	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
5	13.5	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
6	13.5	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
7	13.5	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
8	13.5	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	有
9	13.5	HDPE*1 15μ+LDPE*2 13μ	無 ⑦
10	37.5	EVA *2(VA:10%)35μ	有
11	37.5	(EVA(VA *2:10%)+合成ゴム)35μ	有
12	81.7	PE*2 80μ ⑤	無 ⑦

*1 High-density polyethylene
*2 Low-density polyethylene

*3 Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
*4 Vinyl acetate
*5 Polyethylene

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Basis weight of the paper material
3 Lamination material and thickness
4 Viscose processing
5 Synthetic rubber
6 Yes
7 No

Reference Example 1

12 kinds of wrapping papers shown in Table 1 were cut into squares with 6-cm sides, p-dichlorobenzene was sealed inside in a specific amount, and 4 sides were heat-sealed. They were stored at room temperature, and the remaining amount of p-dichlorobenzene was measured on the second day. Table 2 shows the results. The remaining amount was indicated by the sublimation amount of p-dichlorobenzene (mg/second day). Also, the wrapping paper numbers are the same as those in Table 1.

Table 2

① 包装紙番号	② パラジクロルベンゼン昇華量 (mg/2日)
1	30.1
2	147.9
3	165.9
4	201.3
5	40.2
6	75.7
7	133.6
8	163.6
9	261.7
10	-
11	-
12	-

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Sublimation amount of p-dichlorobenzene (mg/second day)

Application Example 1

10 g each of the citrus fragrance KM-1110 (Preparation Example 1), floral fragrance KM-1120 (Preparation Example 2), fruity fragrance KM-1100 (Preparation Example 3), Sorfite, and IP Sorbent was sealed into 8 kinds of wrapping paper with wrapping paper numbers 1-8 shown in Table 1, stored at 40°C for 2 days, and the volatilization amount was measured. Table 3 shows the results.

Table 3

① 包装紙番号	② 昇華量 (mg/2日)	③ 坪量 (mg/m²)	④ 封入した物質 ⑤ フルーティー系香料	⑥ フローラル系香料	⑦ シトラス系香料	⑧ ソルフィット	⑨ IP ソルベント
1	30.1	18	0.92	0.11	0.39	0.02	0.29
2	147.9	18	2.94	0.17	2.16	0.19	2.05
3	165.9	18	3.40	0.21	3.03	0.22	2.91
4	203.1	18	4.39	0.28	6.41	0.27	3.38
5	40.2	13.5	1.12	0.12	0.39	0.03	0.35
6	75.7	13.5	1.54	0.14	0.58	0.04	0.95
7	133.6	13.5	2.82	0.19	2.13	0.19	2.01
8	163.6	13.5	3.38	0.26	2.49	0.24	2.83

Key:
1 Wrapping paper number
2 Sublimation amount (mg/second day)
3 Basis weight (mg/m^2)
4 Material that was sealed
5 Fruity fragrance
6 Floral fragrance
7 Citrus fragrance
8 Sorfite
9 IP Sorbent

As can be clearly observed in Table 3, the volatilization can be controlled by considering the selection of the sublimation amount for the wrapping paper for those that have hydrocarbons, such as the fruity fragrance, citrus fragrance, and IP Sorbent, for example, as main components.

Application Example 2

10 g of floral fragrance KM-1120 were sealed into each of the 12 kinds of wrapping paper shown in Table 1, placed in a 100-mL beaker, left at room temperature (25°C), and the amount of natural volatilization was measured by measuring the basis weight with a chemical balance per prescribed period. Table 4 shows the results.

Table 4

① 包装纸番号 \ ② 日数	5	10	21	35	63
1	0.06	0.09	0.20	0.31	0.51
2	0.09	0.15	0.27	0.39	0.62
3	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.46	0.67
4	0.15	0.24	0.37	0.51	0.76
5	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.51
6	0.07	0.12	0.22	0.34	0.56
7	0.10	0.14	0.29	0.42	0.63
8	0.14	0.21	0.34	0.49	0.72
9	0.14	0.17	0.35	0.49	0.74
10	0.21	0.31	0.45	0.61	0.89
11	0.16	0.24	0.37	0.51	0.76
12	0.15	0.21	0.33	0.49	0.73

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Number of days

Application Example 3

10 g of citrus fragrance KM-1100 were sealed into each of the 12 kinds of wrapping paper shown in Table 1, placed in a 100-mL beaker, left at room temperature (25°C), and the amount of natural volatilization was measured by measuring the basis weight with a chemical balance per prescribed period. Table 5 shows the results.

Table 5

① 包装紙番号 \ ② 日数	5	10	21	35	63
1	0.11	0.22	0.31	0.55	0.80
2	0.45	0.90	1.71	2.80	4.34
3	0.74	1.40	2.50	3.76	5.72
4	1.32	2.73	5.10	7.30	9.41
5	0.10	0.19	0.37	0.50	0.71
6	0.21	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.33
7	0.43	0.80	1.62	2.61	4.14
8	0.55	1.12	2.00	3.10	4.77
9	1.91	3.57	6.26	8.20	9.70
10	3.71	5.50	8.22	9.77	—
11	3.21	5.06	7.71	9.35	—
12	2.00	3.90	6.54	8.40	9.90

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Number of days

Application Example 4

10 g of fruity fragrance KM-1100 were sealed into each of the 12 kinds of wrapping paper shown in Table 1, placed in a 100-mL beaker, left at room temperature (25°C), and the amount of natural volatilization was measured by measuring the basis weight with a chemical balance per prescribed period. Table 6 shows the results.

Table 6

① 包装纸番号 \ ② 日数	5	10	21	35	63
1	0.38	0.70	1.22	1.78	2.30
2	1.20	2.40	4.29	5.62	7.19
3	1.40	2.71	4.70	6.21	8.06
4	1.87	3.50	5.85	7.63	9.78
5	0.48	0.97	1.56	2.10	2.72
6	0.70	1.30	2.21	2.91	3.81
7	1.10	1.16	3.85	5.40	6.96
8	1.55	2.90	4.87	6.36	8.31
9	1.74	3.30	5.55	7.39	9.50
10	1.75	3.42	5.75	7.55	9.70
11	2.40	3.75	6.60	8.22	—
12	1.20	2.55	4.40	5.83	7.41

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Number of days

Reference Example 2

10 g of the solvent Sorfite were sealed into each of the 12 kinds of wrapping paper shown in Table 1, placed in a 100-mL beaker, left at room temperature (25°C), and the amount of natural volatilization was measured by measuring the basis weight with a chemical balance per prescribed period. Table 7 shows the results.

Table 7

① 包装紙番号 \ ② 日数	5	10	21	35	63
1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
2	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.42
3	0.10	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.55
4	0.10	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.56
5	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06
6	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07
7	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.42
8	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.34	0.52
9	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.42
10	0.12	0.24	0.39	0.52	0.73
11	0.08	0.14	0.22	0.29	0.43
12	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.42

Key: 1 Wrapping paper number
2 Number of days

Reference Example 3

10 g of the solvent IP Sorbet were sealed into each of the 12 kinds of wrapping paper shown in Table 1, placed in a 100-mL beaker, left at room temperature (25°C), and the amount of natural volatilization was measured by measuring the basis weight with a chemical balance per prescribed period. Table 8 shows the results.

Table 8

①包装紙番号 \ ②日数	5	10	21	35	63
1	0.02	0.03	0.25	0.41	0.50
2	0.04	0.14	2.61	4.13	6.80
3	0.09	0.16	3.50	5.32	8.30
4	1.04	0.19	3.75	5.71	8.75
5	0.03	0.05	0.55	0.75	1.18
6	0.04	0.06	1.24	2.05	3.79
7	0.06	0.12	2.42	4.00	6.62
8	0.08	0.17	3.30	5.09	8.11
9	0.06	0.15	3.12	4.87	7.80
10	0.90	1.81	3.65	5.40	8.50
11	1.22	2.41	4.50	6.38	9.34
12	0.06	0.16	3.10	4.78	7.72

Key: 1 Number of wrapping paper
2 Number of days

Application Example 5

10 g each of fruity fragrance KM-1100, prepared in Preparation Example 1, supported on 4 kinds of carriers were sealed in wrapping paper with wrapping paper number 7 shown in Table 1, stored at 40°C, the amount of volatilization (g) was measured. Table 9 shows the results.

Table 9

①担体 \ ②日数	2	4	7
③濾紙	2.65	4.50	6.35
④エチレン－酢酸ビニル共重合体	2.55	4.40	6.27
⑤ケイ酸カルシウム	2.60	4.45	6.30
⑥フェルト	2.62	4.48	6.32
⑦無（そのまま）	2.80	4.70	6.40

Key: 1 Carrier
2 Number of days
3 Filter paper
4 Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
5 Calcium silicate

6	Felt
7	None (directly)

As can be clearly observed in the table, the fragrance material can be effectively used in this invention whether or not supported on the carrier.

Effect of the invention

The fragrance agent of this invention can manifest the desired gradual releasing property by selecting heat-sealing type viscose-processed paper according to the nature of the fragrance that is used and the purpose of use. Also, in addition to the fact that the fragrance agent of this invention is easy to prepare, the remaining amount can also be confirmed visually when a liquid fragrance material is used. Furthermore, it is easy to carry around. Therefore, it can be effectively utilized in applications such as placing in pockets or placing by pillows, for example, which have not been used formerly in addition to only using indoors.